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U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Prison System

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Federal Prison System

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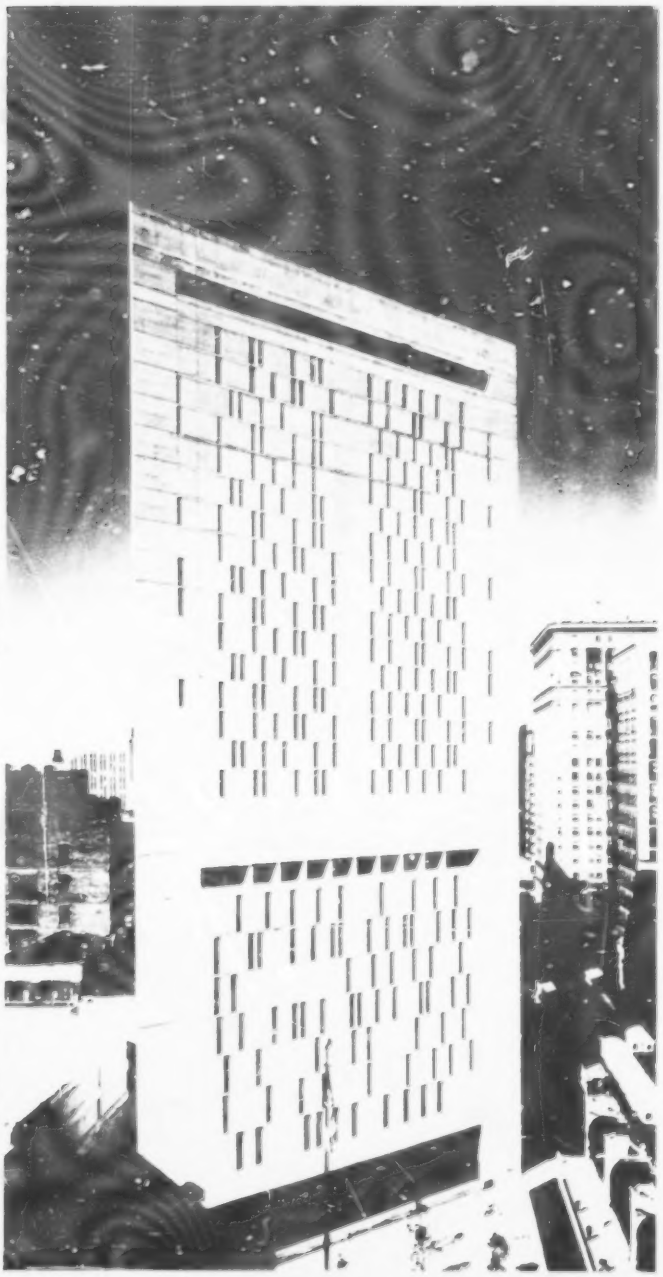

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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Prison System

1979

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Norman A. Carlson
DIRECTOR

Early History

Before the Bureau of Prisons was established in 1930, there were only seven Federal prisons, less than one-sixth of the number of institutions in the Federal Prison System today.

The seven original prisons were all funded separately by Congress and operated under policies and regulations established individually by the wardens. The Federal Government had over 12,000 offenders in these institutions and an equal number in State and local facilities.

All prisons of that era, Federal as well as State, were little more than human warehouses. They were badly overcrowed, some containing double the population they were built for. Inmates often slept in basements, corridors and makeshift dormitories.

The prevailing philosophy, duly carried out by correctional administrators, was that offenders were sent to prison to be punished for their crimes. Security and discipline were the paramount considerations and were maintained through a system of rigid rules that governed all aspects of an inmates's conduct. Breaking a rule brought swift, frequently harsh and arbitrary punishment.

As might be expected, time hung heavy for offenders in those days. Food, one of the most important concerns to an inmate, was monotonous, sometimes consisting of only a single dish. Invariably it was served from buckets. After the evening meal, inmates were locked in their cells for the night.

Bathing was a once-a-week affair, with long lines of inmates waiting their turn at the showers. Recreation was limited to weekends and highlighted by the traditional ball game.

Inmates found it extremely difficult to maintain family ties. They could write few letters and rarely were allowed visits from their families. Institutions were remote from population centers, imposing a further hardship on families seeking to visit.

Rehabilitation was a correctional concept whose time had not yet come. Little or no thought was given to education or vocational training. For self-improvement, inmates could turn to a ragged collection of library books.

Federal prison personnel numbered about 650 in the late 1920's, entirely too few to staff the institutions adequately. On the job, employees' lives, like those of the inmates, were austere and regimented. Pay was low, vacations were unheard of, and training was non-existent.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons is Established

In 1929, a Congressional Committee was established to study conditions in Federal prisons.

In the same year, a correctional study group chosen to develop the Federal Prison System outlined a penal philosophy providing practical steps to improve the national prisons.

This philosophy recognized that the chief mission of prisons was to protect the public, but that protection could be best achieved by rehabilitation of inmates, almost all of whom would eventually be released from custody and returned to the community.

Based on the recommendations of the Congressional Committee and the correctional study group, legislation was proposed which resulted in an Act of Congress, signed by President Hoover on May 14, 1930. This legislation established the Bureau of Prisons and directed it to develop an integrated system of institutions to provide custody and treatment based on the individual needs of offenders.

Congress gave vigorous support to the new agency. Subsequent legislation approved open camps, the construction of new facilities, and a program of diversified industrial employment within the institutions. An independent three-man Board of Parole also was established, replacing the old system of institution boards.

The young Bureau moved rapidly in planning and constructing the new institutions, improving existing facilities and living conditions, and upgrading and training personnel. As the Bureau grew, so did its goals of developing into a professional, effective service.

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The mission of the Federal Bureau of Prisons is to protect society by carrying out the judgments of the Federal courts and to provide offenders with opportunities for self-improvement through education, vocational training, counseling and similar programs. Highlights for Fiscal Year 1979 include:

— For the first time, a Federal institution was awarded accreditation.

— Overcrowding was significantly reduced in most Federal institutions.

— Population pressures were eased by expanded use of Community Treatment Centers, the opening of four new institutions, and a decrease in commitments by the courts.

— Two of the largest and oldest penitentiaries were identified for closing and a third for reduction in size.

— An Office of Inspections was established to maintain the professional standards required of all staff.

— Minority and female employment reached all-time highs.

— An air transportation system for movement of offenders was jointly established with the U.S. Marshals Service.

— New designation and custody classification systems were established.

Accreditation

The U.S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, was accredited September 27, 1979, by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Commission administers the only professional accreditation program for correctional facilities and services.

At the same time, Federal Community Treatment Centers in Dallas, Houston and Long Beach, California, were also accredited. These are the first federal institutions ever accredited. Terre Haute was the second adult correctional institution in the United States to receive that award.

By year's end, the Bureau's six remaining CTC's and nine other institutions were in the process of accreditation. The Bureau's goal is to have all facilities accredited by 1983.

Inmate Population

The number of incarcerated offenders was 24,810 at year's end, down from 27,675 at the close of 1978. The decline was attributable to fewer commitments by the courts, resulting from a change in Department of Justice investigatory and prosecution policies. With greater emphasis being placed on public corruption and white collar crimes, and on drug offenders and organized crime, many individuals who formerly were prosecuted in Federal courts have been diverted to state and local prosecution. Another factor contributing to the decline has been expanded use of community treatment centers. As a result overcrowding in most institutions was significantly reduced.

During 1979, new medium security institutions were opened at Bastrop, Texas, and Talladega, Alabama, and two new minimum security camps became operational at the sites of former military bases at Boron, California, and Big Spring, Texas. New housing units were completed at exisiting Federal institutions at Pleasanton, California, and La Tuna, Texas, as was a detention unit at Miami, Florida.

The Federal Detention Center at El Paso, Texas, and the minimum security satellite camp at McNeil Island, Washington, closed during the year. The Bureau now operates 41 institutions and nine community treatment centers.

Community Programs

During 1979, half of all offenders discharged were released through federal and contract community treatment centers.

Some 10,500 inmates participated in community treatment center and halfway house programs during the year. The average length of stay was three months.

The objective of community-based programs is to ease the transition of inmates back into the community. These programs include community treatment centers, furloughs and drug aftercare.

The BOP operates 9 Community Treatment Centers in major metropolitan areas. In addition, at the end of the year, the Bureau had contracts with 425 halfway houses operated by state, local or private agencies. The centers provide extensive pre-release services for selected offenders during the last three or four months of their sentences. Centers are also used for those offenders serving short sentences, for unsentenced offenders participating in the Pre-Trial Services Program and for others under community supervision who need the guidance and supportive services offered at centers. Staff give residents assistance in re-establishing community ties, obtaining jobs, furthering their education, and resolving personal problems.

Approximately 1,900 institution releasees and 1,000 probationers

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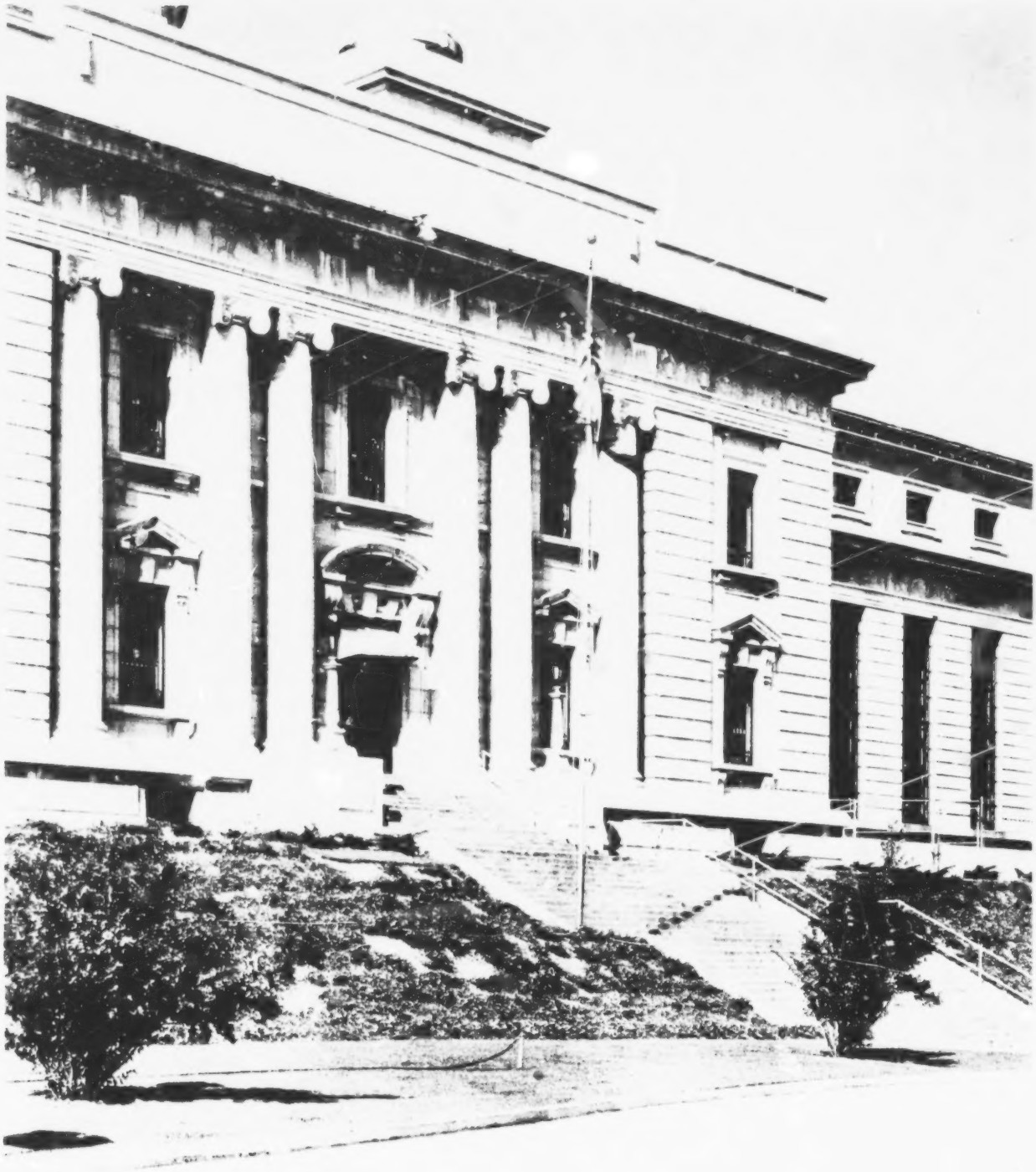

The U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, will be reduced in size.

received services under the Bureau's drug aftercare program. These parolees and probationers received services from drug clinics around the country on an outpatient basis. Services offered vary but all clients take part in counseling sessions and are tested regularly for drugs. Other services include job placement and counseling, psychiatric care, emergency medical care (detoxification) and hospitalization. The Bureau does not administer any community drug programs but, rather, contracts for these services.

Because the drug aftercare program is a post-release service, the responsibility for the program was transferred to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, beginning with FY 1980.

Standards of Conduct

The Bureau's Office of Inspections was formally established in March, 1979. This office, contained within the Director's office, is responsible for overseeing the Bureau's efforts to assure the highest standards of professional conduct, honesty and managerial competence. Inspectors work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies to review allegations of fraud and professional misconduct, and participate in program reviews, audits and inspections of institutions to insure that program standards and guidelines are consistently applied.

Equal Employment Opportunity

Since 1971, 26 percent of all new Bureau of Prisons hires have come from minority groups. The level of minority employees was 20.4 percent at the end of FY 1979, compared with six percent in 1970. Minorities now account for 27.5 percent of the correctional officer force compared to eight percent in 1971.

Women now represent 17 percent of all Bureau of Prisons employees compared to 10 percent in 1970.

Female correctional officers are employed in all institutions, with the exception of maximum security penitentiaries.

More Efficient Transportation

Traditionally, most Federal offenders were moved by ground transportation, which meant that they were often housed in contract jails for long periods of time.

After more than a year of experimentation the Federal Bureau of Prisons and the U.S. Marshals Service in 1979 established a joint Prisoner Transportation System which moves most offenders by air.

Using aircraft owned by other government agencies the system provides regular service between federal institutions. This air service is supplemented by Bureau busses and Marshals' vehicles, which provide feeder service.

This new service means that offenders are moved more swiftly, efficiently and economically between institutions, to and from court, and between jails and institutions. The system is capable of transporting prisoners coast to coast within two days, and can move up to 3,500 a month.

Designations and Classification

The Bureau of Prisons has implemented a new security designation system for institutions and custody classification system for offenders, designed to place offenders in the least restrictive institution necessary for security and to move them as close to their homes as possible.

The system does away with such terms as minimum and maximum security to describe individual institutions. Instead, institutions are grouped into six security levels as well as an administrative category in which non-security considerations outweigh security concerns. Institutions in Group 1 are those such as camps with the least security. Those in Groups 5 and 6, such as penitentiaries, represent the highest security. Where an institution ranks in these groupings depends on its perimeter security, towers, external patrol, detection devices, security of housing areas, type of living quarters and level of staffing.

The new system assigns newly-committed inmates to institutions at the appropriate security level based on six variables: outstanding detainers, severity of offense, history of escapes and violence, expected length of incarceration and type of prior commitments. Within the institutions, four custody levels have been established-maximum, in, out and community. Under this system, offenders are designated to institutions at the lowest security level for which they qualify. The emphasis now is on how dangerous and escape-prone the offender is instead of the length of the offender's sentence.

The new system means more inmates can be moved into open camps and halfway houses, cutting down on overcrowding in the more secure facilities and making institutions more safe and humane. It is

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Inmates doing computer programming work at Terminal Island, California, earn money while learning a trade.

also designed to keep the inmate population in better balance, decrease the number of transfers through more accurate designations, and aid the Bureau in making better use of available resources by constructing only the type of facilities required by the offender population.

Work and Training

To keep offenders profitably employed, Federal Prison Industries (UNICOR) had 82 industrial operations in 36 institutions at the end of Fiscal 1979, compared to 75 operations in 35 institutions the year before.

Sales exceeded $100 million compared to $94.7 million for 1978. Inmate wages were $7.9 million compared to $7.3 million in 1978, and payment to other inmates in the form of meritorious service awards amounted to nearly $3 million compared to $2.5 million in 1978. The corporation also funded $2.9 million for vocational training programs for Federal offenders.

Because of the declining population, employment of inmates, some 6,500 at the beginning of the year, declined to 6,300 by year's end. Inmate employment, however, remained at 27 percent of those incarcerated, at those institutions with industries operations.

During 1980 and 1981 Federal Prison Industries will continue to establish industrial work programs in new institutions including the Federal Correctional Institutions at Otisville, N.Y., Talladega, Ala., and Lake Placid, N.Y. During the last months of 1979, industries were being moved to or planned for the Federal Prison Camps at Big Spring, Tex., and Boron, Calif., and the Federal Correctional Institution at Bastrop, Tex. Some of these industries will be ones moved from McNeil Island, Wash., as the closing date of this penitentiary comes closer; an electronic equipment factory has already moved, a furniture factory was closing at the end of the year and scheduled for re-establishment at Talladega, and a factory rebuilding vehicular components (alternators and generators) will be placed in Boron in December, 1979.

Federal Prison Industries, a self-sustaining corporation, was established by Congress in 1934. Inmates earn up to 80 cents an hour manufacturing products and providing services for U.S. government agencies.

SENTRY

SENTRY, an automated inmate information system, provides a common data base of operational information for the U.S. Marshals Service, the U.S. Parole Commission and the Federal Prison System. Pilot operations began at the Federal Correctional Institution at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1978, when a data communications link was established with the Department of Justice's centralized computer facility in Washington, D.C. Additionally the Marshals' Richmond and Norfolk, Va., offices were added to the system, along with the Bureau's Northeast Regional Office.

In 1979, the remaining Bureau regional offices and the institutions at Butner, North Carolina, and Allenwood, Pennsylvania, were added to the system.

By May, 1980, each Bureau institution will be connected, and by December, 1981, the complete array of SENTRY information services will be available at each institution.

Female Offenders

The Bureau established a female offender Task Force which focused on the status of the female offender and identified strengths and weaknesses in current programming. Critical issues identified by the Task Force were medical and psychiatric care, education and vocational training, family visitation, community programs and drug and alcohol abuse programs.

As a result of the Task Force's recommendations, a psychiatric unit is being established at the Federal Correctional Institution at Lexington where women with psychiatric problems can be treated. This unit will open Jan. 1, 1980, and will provide services for up to 30 offenders.

Moreover, additional health education programs for both women and men are being established with the assistance of the U.S. Public Health Service. Accredited apprenticeship programs for women have been started in such nontraditional vocations as auto mechanics, electricians, plumbers, painters and power house operators, stationary engineering and graphic drafting. Substance abuse units exist in all four institutions for women and counseling and therapy are provided. Family visitation programs have been introduced and a workshop on female offenders was held to define critical issues for women inmates and develop plans of action.

In an attempt to be more sensitive to the needs of female offenders, who represent six percent of the inmate population, the Bureau established an office in Washington to monitor programs for female inmates and to assure that the needs of these inmates are considered in

Pictured is the modern dining facility at the Federal Correctional Institution at Pleasanton, California.

the formulation of inmate management policy.

Staff Training

Training of Bureau of Prisons staff is carried out at four locations—the Staff Training Centers at Atlanta and Denver, the Specialty and Management Training Center at Dallas, and the Food Service Training Center at Oxford, Wisconsin.

All new employees are required to undergo five weeks of formal training during their first three months in the Bureau. The first portion of that training, an 80-hour course, is titled "Institutional Familiarization" and is taught at each local institution. The three-week, or second phase of basic training, program is titled "Introduction to Correctional Techniques" and is taught at Atlanta and Denver. In the past year, the "Institutional Familiarization" course was totally redesigned and implemented at all institutions.

During 1979, the Bureau began new training programs on fire protection, safety, drug abuse, institutional familiarization, SENTRY (automated inmate information system), and case management. Also introduced were programs to train certified instructors in firearms, disturbance control and self-defense. Because of increased training requirements, the Atlanta and Denver training centers have been expanded to accommodate 70 students each at all times for regular classes.

Three new fire protection courses have been introduced. Two were designed for new employees and the third is an annual fire protection training course for all staff. The Bureau's safety training program was completely revised. The basic course contains 20 separate lessons along with a two-hour annual safety refresher program.

In conjunction with the National Institute of Drug Abuse, a 40-hour course in "Facts About Drug Abuse" was conducted for employees who work in the Bureau's drug abuse units. Final plans are complete to train and certify all drug abuse program managers in a specialized management certification program during the next fiscal year.

A training program was developed to teach all institutional staff to use the Bureau's on-line SENTRY computer system currently under development. The training course is being taught at Dallas.

All new case managers are required to complete a 50-hour basic course in case management at their local institutions prior to attending the 40-hour national program. The new 50-hour program was implemented in July, 1979 and represents a significant upgrading of the basic preparation for new case managers.

Training programs to train and to certify instructors in firearms, self-defense, disturbance control and interpersonal communications were initiated this year and nearly 300 certified instructors have been trained. The Bureau received valuable assistance with its firearms training program from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, especially in the area of training qualified instructors.

During fiscal year 1980, much emphasis will be placed on food service, interpersonal communications, supervisory and management training. The first priority will be to conduct management training for upper level managerial personnel and five classes of 30 each will be scheduled during the year. Other high priority objectives will be to upgrade food service training programs for food supervisors and managers; to train more trainers in interpersonal communications skills; and to refine the many training programs currently being offered along with upgrading the entire process of evaluating training programs.

Education and Training

A total of $15,000,000 was appropriated by Congress and allocated by Federal Prison Industries for education, training and constructive leisure activity programs for inmates in Fiscal Year 1979. The programs were staffed by 500 employees serving in 38 institutions, five regional offices and the Central Office in Washington, D.C. The programs were designed to help inmates acquire a profession or salable skill and develop the ability to cope with the problems of everyday life so that they would be better able to function in a free society.

Education courses for inmates ranged from basic literacy through college and courses designed to help inmates enhance their social skills and cope with family problems. Occupational courses ranged from exploratory training to accredited vocational training and certified apprenticeship training.

During Fiscal Year 1979, there were 62,031 enrollments in education and occupational training. Of these 37,183 or 60 percent were completed during the year. An additional 12,180 or 20 percent were still "active" at the end of the fiscal year for a combined completion and retention rate of 80 percent. The percentage of enrollments that were terminated without completion for various reasons was 20 percent.

An additional 14,349 enrollments were recorded in leisure activities during fiscal year 1979. Of these, 9,506 or 66 percent completed during the year while 3,533 or 25 percent were still enrolled at the end of the year and 1,310 or 9 percent withdrew for various reasons.

Also during the year 193 inmates earned college degrees.

The Bureau's occupational training program includes on-the-job vocational training and approved apprenticeship programs. During the past year, the Bureau has intensified its apprenticeship activities with the U.S. Department of Labor's Women's Bureau and with its Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. Consequently 25 Federal Prison System institutions are now operating 173 trade training units in 64 different trade classifications — all registered apprenticeship programs — compared to 116 programs in 41 trades at 18 institutions in 1978.

Moreover, the four institutions housing female offenders are now emphasizing non-traditional occupations for women such as stationary engineering and the construction trades. During 1979, 1,015 inmates were enrolled in apprenticeship programs, 465 completed, and 462 were still enrolled at the end of the year.

Farm Service Provides Training

Many inmates were engaged in vocational training while providing farm products for institutional use. At the nine institutions where farms are operated, inmates learned such skills as meat-cutting, farm equipment repair and dairy operations while helping to produce beef, pork and milk for prison use.

Prisoner Transfers

In December, 1977, the Federal Bureau of Prisons began carrying out prisoner transfers between the United States and three nations, Mexico, Bolivia, and Canada. A total of 408 Americans incarcerated in Mexico have been returned to the U.S. to finish serving their sentences, and 158 Mexican nationals have been transferred to prisons in Mexico. The first Canadian-American exchange took place in October, 1978, and thus far 50 Americans and 33 Canadians have been returned to their own countries. Nine Americans have been returned to the U.S. from Bolivia, and two Bolivians have been returned to their country.

Prisoners are transferred on a voluntary basis, and the transfers are subject to certain other conditions worked out in separate treaties between the U.S. and the three countries. Further transfers will take place on a routine basis in the years ahead, and the U.S. is expected to enter into similar treaties with several other nations.

Chaplaincy Services

All inmates are afforded opportunities for pursuing their individual religious beliefs and practices. The 64 full-time staff chaplains are assisted by outside clergy working under contract and by more than 4,000 community volunteers.

Chaplaincy Services personnel are available to provide pastoral care and counseling, conduct worship services, facilitate the observance of religious holidays and diets, and coordinate chapel activities and programs which offer a wide variety of religious resources to inmates.

Research

One of the most important Bureau research projects is being carried out with chronic or violent inmates at the Federal Correctional Institution, Butner, North Carolina. The project seeks to find out what impact voluntary enrollment in a variety of programs, including education and training, has on such inmates all of whom are within three years of release and who know their approximate release date.

A research report on the first three years of the project indicates that a humane and secure environment has been established, the research model has been developed at the institution, and program participation is higher than for a control group.

Another study carried out by the Bureau shows that the unemployment rate for Federal parolees runs 4-5 times the national average.

Health Care

Health care facilities in each Federal prison vary in size from small dispensaries to hospitals accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. Six hundred and ten professional, technical, and support staff are employed, including 64 physicians. Their efforts are supplemented by 500 local consultants.

In order to reassess and study medical services in the Bureau, an 18 month research study by a private contractor funded through the U.S. Public Health Service is underway at randomly selected institutions.

The dental care needs of Federal inmates are served by 49 dental officers and all Bureau facilities have

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maintained their American Dental Association accreditation as hospital dental clinics.

Mental Health, Counseling Services

The Federal Prison System's voluntary mental health programs help inmates with drug abuse, alcoholism, and other behavioral or emotional problems, in addition to providing for a safe and humane institution through staff consultation and training. These programs are conducted by 110 full-time doctoral psychologists, 13 psychology interns, 17 psychiatrists and a number of psychiatric nurses.

A psychiatric in-patient service is maintained at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. The Federal Correctional Institution at Butner, North Carolina, also offers intensive psychiatric services. To meet the increasing needs of female inmates, in late 1979, the Bureau established a psychiatric unit for females at Lexington, Kentucky.

Inmates addicted to narcotics may receive treatment at 33 drug abuse units in the Federal Prison System. Some 2,900 inmates took part in these programs during the year. Several hundred more were enrolled in alcohol abuse treatment units at six institutions.

All Bureau institutions have formal structured counseling programs for offenders. In addition, correctional counselors visit work areas in the daytime, and living quarters and recreation areas during inmate off-duty time, in order to be available to help inmates resolve problems. The Bureau has more than 400 correctional counselors and more than 300 caseworkers assigned to the various institutions.

Witness Protection

The Witness Protection Program was authorized by the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 as a tool in law enforcement efforts against organized criminal activities. In coordination with the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and the U.S. Marshals Service, the Bureau of Prisons monitors the movement of cooperating witnesses, including protected witnesses, when they are moved from one federal facility to another or back and forth from federal to state custody. More than 200 cooperating witnesses were housed in Bureau of Prisons facilities over the past year. Contracts with state authorities were effected to house those witnesses whose safety could not be assured in federal institutions.

Organization and Administration

The administration of the Federal Prison System is carried out by four divisions and five regional offices. The four divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director, are Correctional Programs, Planning and Development, Medical and Services, and Federal Prison Industries, Inc., (UNICOR).

The five regions have headquarters in Atlanta, Burlingame (near San Francisco), Dallas, Kansas City, and Philadelphia. Each is headed by a Regional Director.

Most institutions are organized on the unit management principle. That means the institution has been decentralized into units of 50 or more inmates, each with a permanent semi-autonomous staff. This arrangement improves the delivery of programs to inmates, better utilizes staff resources and maximizes interaction between staff and inmates. Thirty-six Federal institutions have been unitized.

Resources

Bureau appropriations for 1979 totaled $348,700,000 and there were 10,458 authorized positions. Appropriations for 1980 are $337,344,000 and 10,391 positions. The decreases were made possible by reduction of administrative overhead and by budgeting no money for new institutions.

Cost and energy saving measures were a priority during 1979. Travel was reduced by 20 percent and a temporary hiring freeze cut salary costs by $736,000. To reduce energy use, the Bureau has completed energy audits and engineering surveys in all correctional facilities. As a result, better insulation has been installed in institutions and cost of heating, light and ventilation has been reduced.

Future Plans

The Bureau plans to meet accreditation standards in nine more institutions during 1980 and to have all facilities accredited by 1983. Future plans also call for the elimination of overcrowding and the closing of antiquated penitentiaries at McNeil Island and Atlanta.

With the concurrence of Congress, the Bureau plans to close the U.S. Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, in 1980 and the penitentiary at Atlanta by 1984. The penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, will be reduced in size. During

1979, McNeil Island was converted to a minimum security institution and the industrial and farm operations were closed.

Two Federal Correctional Institutions are scheduled to open in 1980, at Otisville and Lake Placid, both in New York. Each will have a capacity of 500.

Three minimum security satellite camps, each with capacities of 100-150, are under construction at existing institutions at Danbury, Connecticut, El Reno, Oklahoma, and Texarkana, Texas. New housing units are also under construction at Federal institutions at Sandstone, Minnesota, Petersburg, Virginia, Milan, Michigan, Leavenworth, Kansas, Seagoville, Texas, and La Tuna, Texas.

National Institute of Corrections

Created in 1974, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) is governed by a 16-member Advisory Board and attached administratively to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. NIC gives technical assistance to state and local correctional programs.

During 1979, NIC awarded 234 grants totalling $9,297,651 to correctional agencies, organizations, and individuals in 44 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Grant funds financed projects in the Institute's priority areas of staff development and training, jails, classification systems, offender grievance mechanisms, probation and parole programs and clearinghouse activities.

The Institute's 1979 technical assistance activity was nearly double that of 1978, as NIC responded to 557 requests for assistance from correctional agencies in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Of these, 66 were related to staff development, 401 to jails, and 90 to correctional services (probation, parole, classification) activities.

Management training was provided by NIC for more than 650 top and mid-level managers from all areas of corrections and for over 300 specialized correctional managers working in prison industries, community-based programs, volunteer programs, and personnel departments. Training geared to address specific concerns such as fire safety, labor-management relations, crisis intervention, and legal issues was provided for an additional 900 state and local practitioners.

The NIC Jail Center in Boulder, Colorado, continued to evolve as a source of assistance for the nation's jailers. Management training was provided for 564 sheriffs, jail administrators, and county commissioners during the fiscal year, and 535 others participated in special-issue training on such topics as planning a new facility, women in jail, and classification and intake services.

The six jails funded to serve as extensions of the NIC Jail Center in providing training and technical assistance collectively hosted 48 working visits from jailers who studied their operations. Through an interagency transfer of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, NIC will be developing six more such jail area resources centers to serve local jails.

NIC's Correctional Services program undertook several far-reaching programs related to sentencing, risk-screening and classification of offenders, offender grievance mechanism and bail-decision guidelines. At the close of the fiscal year, a major project was underway to study and compare U.S. correctional policy and practices with those of five Western countries. In an ongoing activity, 16 probation, parole, jail, and state agencies received grants to temporarily employ graduate-student interns to carry out research critical to improving their operations.

NIC in 1979 established a clearinghouse for information on correctional programs and other matters. More than 1,000 individuals and organizations have been served by the clearinghouse in the past year.

The 16-member Advisory Board, created by NIC's legislation, oversees policy and program direction. Comprised of federal officials, correctional administrators, and citizens with a demonstrated interest in corrections, the Advisory Board holds hearings to enlist the advice of the field in determining priorities to which NIC resources will be directed. During 1979 four such hearings were held throughout the country, and the suggestions offered by NIC's users formed the basis for FY '80 programming.

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U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C. 20534

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION	FTS	SWITCHBOARD		
Regional Office, Dallas, Texas 75219:				
3883 Turtle Creek Blvd.	729-0012	214-767-0012	Reg. Director	Charles L. Benson
FCI, Bastrop, Texas 78602	521-3030	512-321-3903	Warden	Charles H. Young
FPC, Big Spring, Texas 79720		915-263-8304	Superintendent	John W. Allman
FCI, El Reno, Oklahoma 73036	743-1501	405-262-4875	Warden	Tom Martin
FCI, Fort Worth, Texas 76119	738-4011	817-535-2111	Warden	Ray Lippman
FCI, La Tuna, Texas 88021	572-7682	915-886-3422	Warden	Floyd E. Arnold
FCI, Seagoville, Texas 75159	729-8471	214-767-8471	Warden	Kenneth McDannell
FCI, Texarkana, Texas 75501	731-3190	214-838-4587	Warden	Fred Frey

SOUTHEAST REGION				
Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga. 30315				
523 McDonough Blvd., S.E.	242-3531	404-221-3531	Reg.Director	Gary R. McCune
FCI, Ashland, Kentucky 41101	924-5614	606-928-6414	Warden	Robert Christensen
USP, Atlanta, Georgia 30315	242-3803-6	404-622-6241	Warden	Jack A. Hanberry
FCI, Butner, North Carolina 27509				
Old North Carolina Highway 75	629-5403-4	919-575-4541	Warden	Gilbert L. Ingram
FPC, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542	949-8522	904-882-8522	Superintendent	Larry D. Kerr
FCI, Lexington, Kentucky 40507	355-2581	606-255-6812	Warden	Ogis Fields
FPC, Maxwell Air Force Base				
Montgomery, Alabama 36112	534-7578/7459	205-293-2784	Superintendent	Charles Beaver
FCI, Memphis, Tennessee 38134				
1101 John A. Denies Road	222-4172	901-372-2269	Warden	Joseph F. Crowe
FCI, Miami, Florida 33177				
150801 S.W. 137th Avenue	350-4236	305-253-4400	Warden	Thomas F. Keohane
FCI, Tallahassee, Florida 32304	946-4243	904-878-2173	Warden	David C. Lundgren
FCI, Talladega, Alabama 35160		205-362-0410	Warden	Robert Verdeyen

NORTH CENTRAL REGION				
Regional Office, Kansas City, Mo. 64513:				
K.C.I. Bank Bldg., 8800 N.W. 112th St.	754-5680	816-243-5680	Reg. Director	James D. Henderson
MCC, Chicago, Illinois 60605				
71 W. Van Buren Street	353-6819	312-353-6818	Warden	Dennis Luther
USP, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048	758-5201	913-682-8700	Warden	George Wilkinson
USP, Marion, Illinois 62959	271-0306	618-964-1441	Warden	Harold Miller
FCI, Milan, Michigan 48160	378-2353	313-439-1571	Warden	J. R. Johnson
FCI, Oxford, Wisconsin 53952	364-2611	608-584-5511	Warden	Robert Elsea
FCI, Sandstone, Minnesota 55072		612-245-2262	Warden	Marion Lacy
USMCFP, Springfield, Mo. 65802	754-2751	417-862-7041	Warden	George Ralston, Jr.
USP, Terre Haute, Indiana 47808	335-8391	812-238-1531	Warden	W. J. Kenney

NORTHEAST REGION				
Regional Office, Philadelphia, Pa. 19113:				
Scott Plaza, Industrial Highway	596-1871	215-596-1871	Reg. Director	Z. Stephen Grzegorek
FCI, Alderson, West Virginia 24910	924-1800	304-445-7722	Warden	Kenneth Neagle
FPC, Allenwood, Montgomery, Pa. 17752		717-547-1641	Superintendent	Robert Anderson
FCI, Danbury, Connecticut 06810	643-9444	203-746-2444	Warden	William R. Nelson
USP, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837	591-3800	717-523-1251	Warden	Joseph Petrovsky
FCI, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505	923-7556	304-296-4416	Warden	Margaret Hambrick
MCC, New York, N.Y. 10007				
150 Park Row	662-9130—9	212-791-9130—9	Warden	Harold Thomas, Jr.
FCI, Petersburg, Virginia 23803	925-7102	804-733-7881	Warden	William Garrison

WESTERN REGION	FTS	SWITCHBOARD		
Regional Office, Burlingame, Ca. 94010: 330 Primrose Rd., 5th Floor		415-347-0721	Reg. Director	Lawrence Grossman
FPC, Boron, California 93516 P.O. Box 500		714-762-5161	Superintendent	George H. Rodgers
FCI, Englewood, Colorado 80110	327-2881	303-985-1566	Warden	John T. Hadden
FDC, Florence, Arizona 85232		602-868-58(	Administrator	C. Allan Turner
FCI, Lompoc, California 93438	960-6261	805-735-2771	Warden	Timothy Keohane
FPC, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Washington 98388	391-8770	206-588-5281	Superintendent	D. D. Grey
FCI, Pleasanton, California 94568		415-829-3522	Warden	Charles Turnbo
FPC, Safford, Arizona 85546	762-6336—8	602-428-6600	Superintendent	Charles Montgomery
MCC, San Diego, California 92101	891-4311	714-232-4311	Warden	Hal Hopkins
FCI, Terminal Island, California 93516	791-1261	213-831-8961	Warden	Walter Lumpkin
STAFF TRAINING CENTERS				
Atlanta, Georgia 30354: 1007 Virginia Ave., B Bldg.	246-7470	404-768-2707	Director	Peter Nacci
Aurora, Colorado 80011: 15400 E. 14th Pl., Suite 500	327-3486	303-837-3486	Director	Richard Seiter
Dallas, Texas 75219: 3883 Turtle Creek Blvd.	729-0004	214-767-0004	Director	Robert Douthitt
Food Service Training Center, c/o FCI, Oxford, Wisc. 53952		608-584-5511, ext.218	Director	Joe M. Aragon
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS				
Chicago, Illinois 60605: 401 S. La Salle	353-5678	312-353-5678	Director	Carlos Ortiz
Dallas, Texas 75246: 3401 Gaston Avenue	729-5248	214-767-5248	Director	Barbara Montanez
Detroit, Michigan 48216: 1950 Trumbull Avenue	226-7042	313-226-7042	Director	Robert H. Guzik
*Detroit, Michigan 48201: The Milner Arms Apartments, 40 Davenport, Apt. # 295	226-4810	313-226-4810		
Houston, Texas 77004: 2320 LaBranch Avenue	527-4933	713-226-4934	Director	Roger F. Scott
Kansas City, Missouri 64106: 404 E. 10th Street	758-3946	816-374-3946	Director	Myron Washington
Long Beach, California 90813: 1720 Chestnut Avenue		213-432-2961	Director	Willie J. Thompson
New York, New York 10019: 210 W. 55th	662-5994	212-399-5994	Director	Matthew Walsh
Oakland, California 94610: 205 MacArthur Blvd.	536-7231—2	415-273-7231	Director	Lin Brumley
Phoenix, Arizona 85003: 850 N. 4th Avenue	261-4176	602-261-4176	Director	Richard L. Murray

FCI—Federal Correctional Institution
FDC—Federal Detention Center
FPC—Federal Prison Camp
*—Satelite Unit

MCC—Metropolitan Correctional Center
USMCFP—U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners
USP—United States Penitentiary

WESTERN REGION
Burlingame, California

NORTH CENTRAL REGION
Kansas City, Missouri

SOUTH CENTRAL REGION
Dallas, Texas

SOUTHEAST REGION
Atlanta, Georgia

NORTHEAST REGION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM FACILITIES

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS OFFICES

FACILITIES UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Federal Correctional System

*A camp is planned for the Northeast Region

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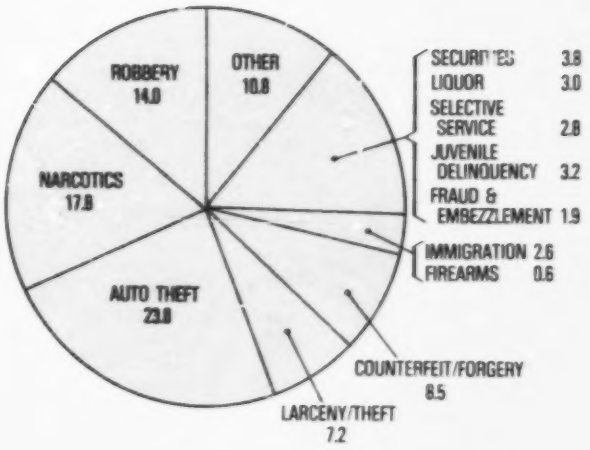
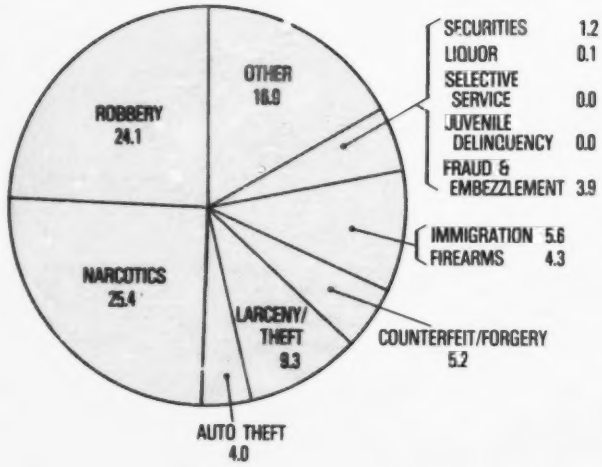


FY '69



FY '79

The Percentage of Population Confined to Institutions by Offense

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